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Inaugural Dissertation

On
Idiopathic Dystrophia

by
John Wood

of
Maryland

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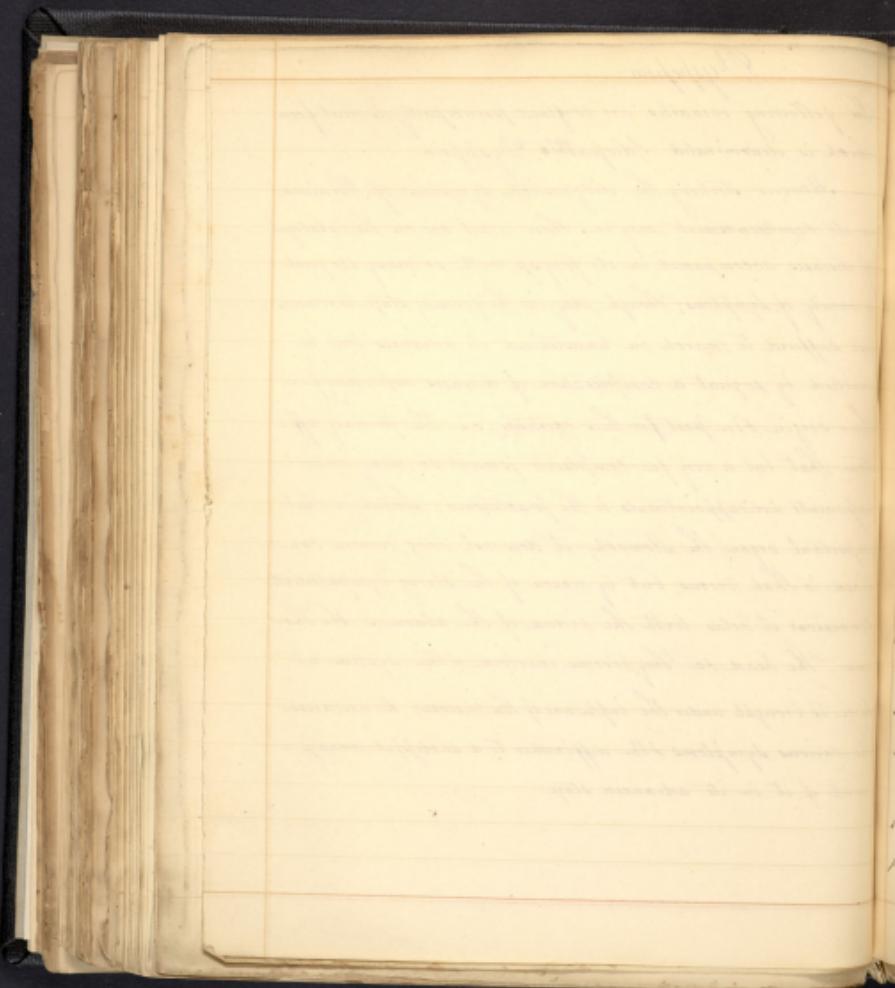
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Dyspepsia

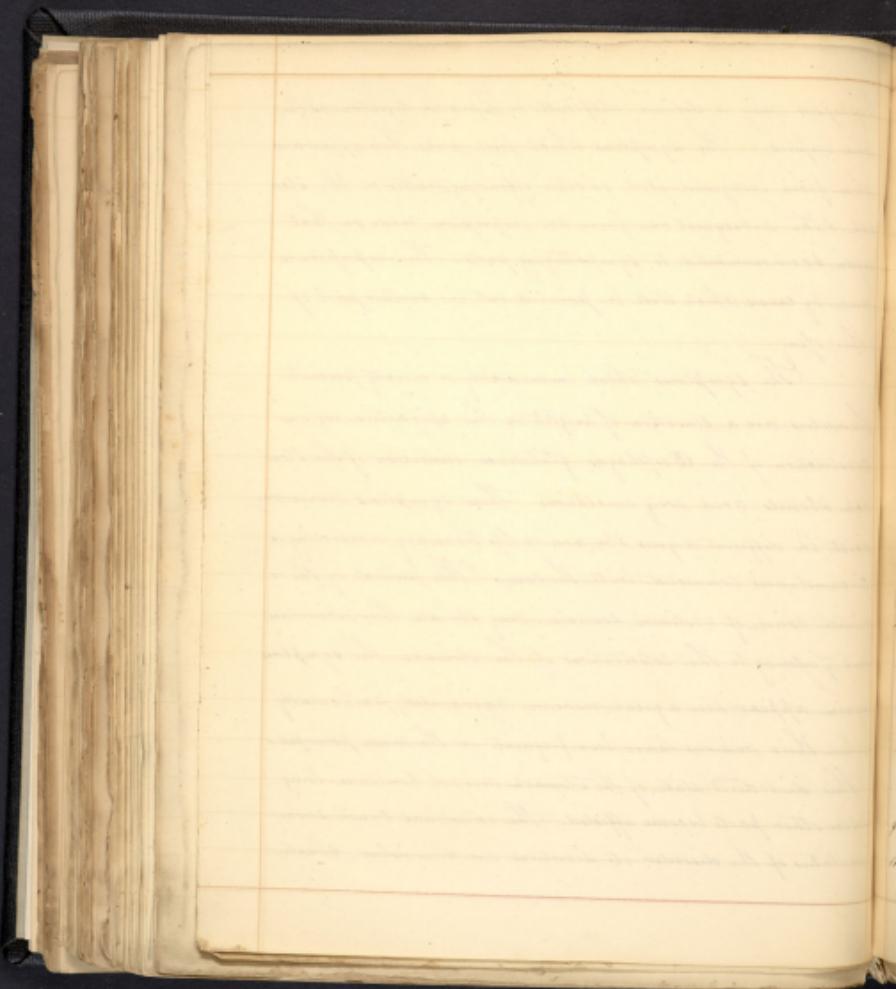
The following remarks are confined principally to that form
which is denominated *Idiopathic Dyspepsia*.

However striking the diagnostic symptoms of this disease
in its commencement may be, there is not one on the catalogue
of diseases, accompanied in its progress with so many & so great
a variety of symptoms; though easy in the forming stage to remove
yet difficult to trace in the advanced. Its advances will be
marked by so great a complication of diseases depending for
their origin & in part for their existence, on the primary affec-
tion, that but a very few complaints present so many conter-
sary & disappointments to the practitioner seated in that
important organ, the Stomach; it does not long remain con-
fined to that viscous, but by reason of the strong sympathetic
connexions it holds with the viscera of the abdomen - the Tho-
rax - the head &c. They become involved & the system at
large is brought under the influence of the disease; hence arise
the various symptoms & the difficulties to a successful manage-
ment of it in its advanced stage.

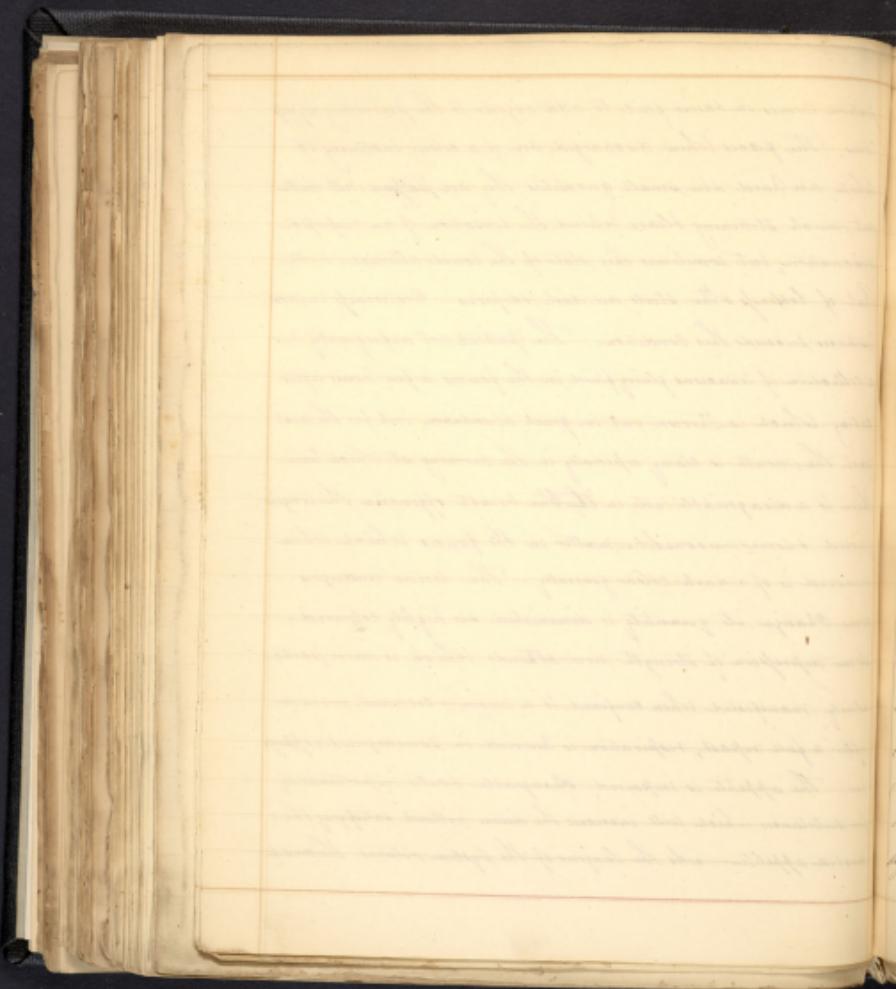


Dyspepsia may be defined, difficult or delayed digestion as the term implies. The symptoms which first make their appearance arise from undigested food or other offending matter in the Stomach & the subsequent ones from an impulsion made on that organ & communicated to sympathizing parts. The impulsion is made by causes which will be pointed out in another part of this chapter.

The symptoms which immediately or directly present themselves are a sensation of weight in the epigastric-region, constriction of the Oesophagus, flatulence, distention of the Stomach & bowels, acid soily eructations. These symptoms however may exist in different degrees & be more or less transitory according to circumstances connected with the case. The patient by the successive course of abstinence & exercise may obviate their recurrence but yielding to the solicitations of the stomach the symptoms again appear in a great measure aggravated, particularly when their returns have been frequent or the cause powerful. This disordered state of the stomach does not continue long before other parts become affected. The intestinal Canal soon partakes of the disorder, its secretions are diminished, consti-

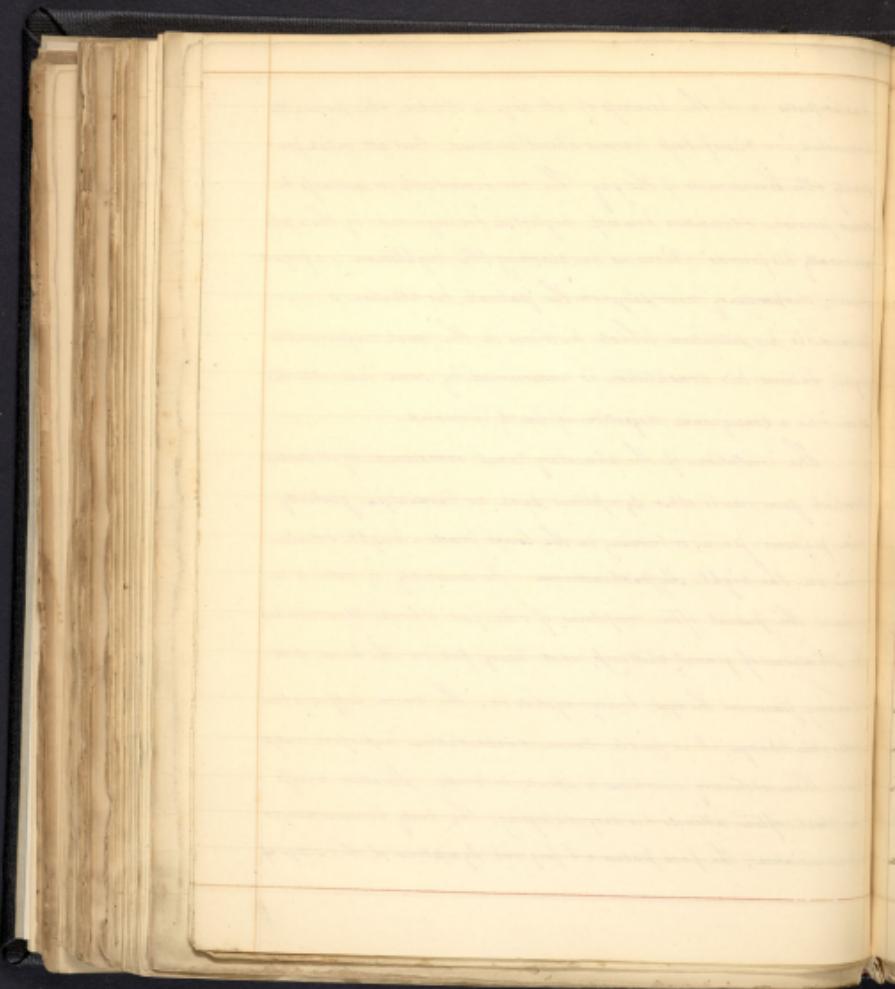


patient comes on & never fails to add vigour to the prevailing symptoms. The pieces when discharged, are of a colour inclining to white, are hard & in small quantities. They are passed not without much straining & leave behind the sensation of an imperfect evacuation, but sometimes this state of the bowels alternates with that of constipation & the stools are dark & tenacious - Coolness, in most instances succeeds this condition - The patient not unfrequently has a collection of tenacious glairy fluid in the fauces a few hours after eating which is thrown out in great abundance, but for the most part the mouth is clammy especially in the morning at which time there is a disagreeable taste in it, the breath offensive. The tongue furred & some mucous like matter in the fauces which when removed is of a dark colour generally - The urine undergoes some change its quantity is diminished & is highly coloured some depression of strength now attends which is more particularly manifested when confined to a warm or crowded room or after a full repast, respiration is hurried in some degree, his appetite is impaired, changeable & calls impotently for substances which will increase the disease without satisfying the morbid appetite. As the languor of the system returns, the mind



participates in it, the beauty of its edge is blunted & the person disengaged for chearfully becomes absent in mind - loses all relish for society & the amusements of the gay. The one remarkable for mirth who becomes peevish & considers himself neglected & disregarded by those who are really his friends - becomes an alarming object. The nightman is a frequent visitor, despondency now dwells on the patient, his attention is now turned to his situation which he views in the most unfavorable light, believes his constitution is undermined by some incurable disease & as a consequence dejection is doubly increased.

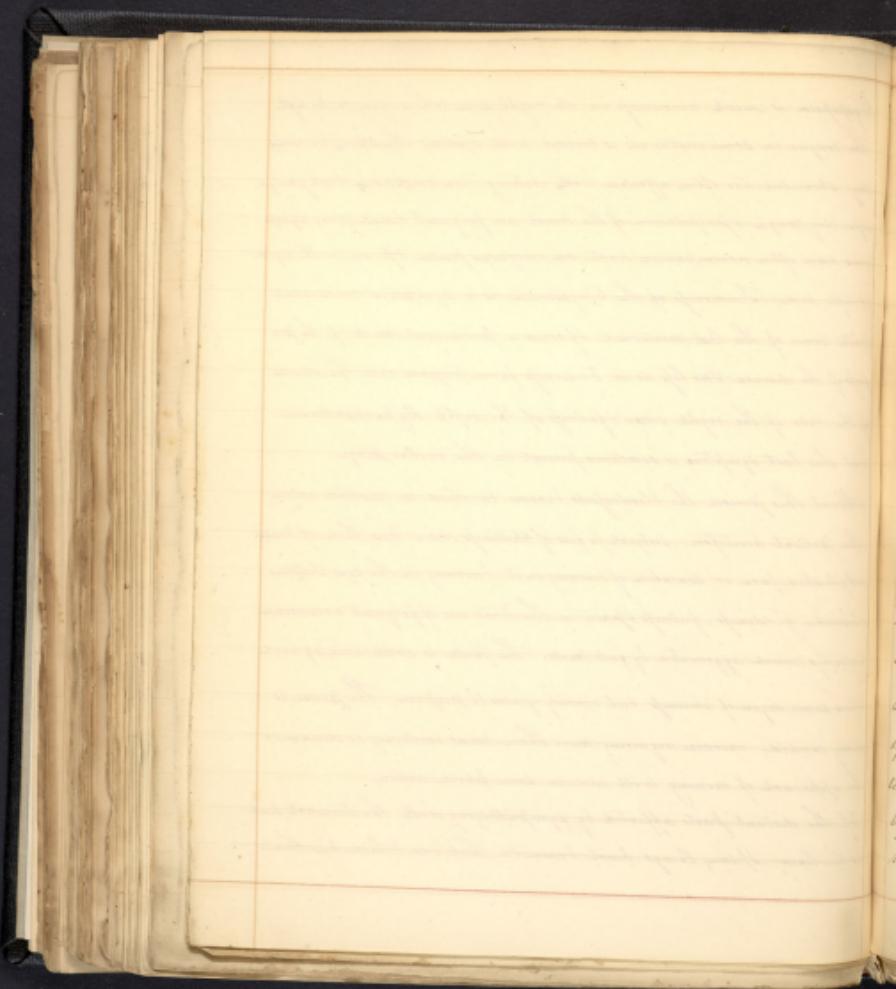
The irritation of the alimentary canal occasioned by its morbid contents gives rise to other symptoms such as Cardiacalgia, gastralgia, via pectoris pain or burning in the lower bowels - bright solitaria in the right Hypochondrium. The sensitivity to cold is increased. The patient often complains of cold feet & back. Sometimes has the sensations of general chilliness, dull heavy feel in the head, dull burning pain in the eyes, heavy eyelids &c. The voice suffers a considerable change, it is feeble coarse & articulation imperfect, only more than ordinary exertions to speak can be made. In winter a cold the chisel often attends his very distressing. The body becomes more & less emaciated, the face pale & fatigued. Symptoms at this stage of



Coryza is much increasing in the right side when lying on the left.
The tongue in some instances is covered with a pustule. The skin becomes dry, shrivelled & often affected with itching & a irritating Rash. A dry
cough, palpitation of the heart, are frequent distressing symptoms
these are often accompanied with an irregular pulse & pain in the right
or left side. Tenderness of the Epigastrium is a symptom concurrent
with some of the last mentioned & forms a prominent mark of the pro-
gress of the disease. The left side is tenderness from pressure over the shirts
of the ribs of the right side & pain of the right Hypochondrium
but this last symptom is sometimes present in the earlier stage.

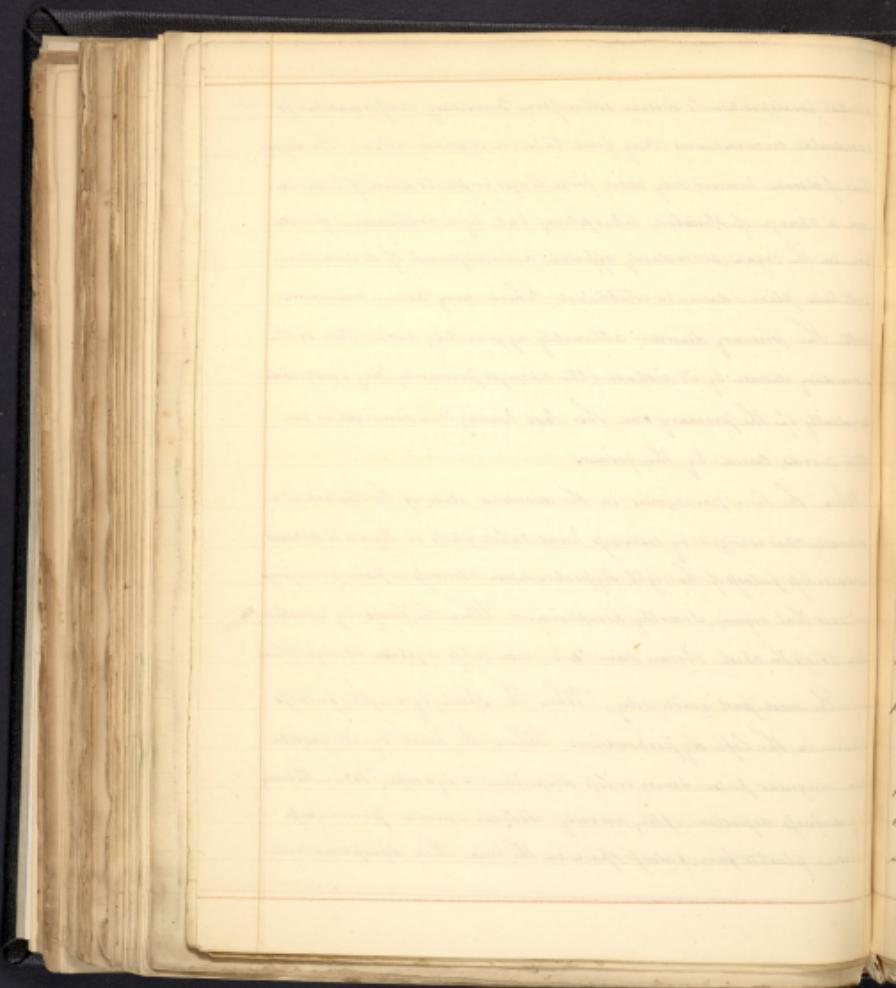
About this period the blood vessels become involved in morbid action,
the patient hitherto subject to fits of chilliness now has those of heat,
a flushed face or sensation of burning in it, burning in the eyes. Tinnitus
aurium, & drowsiness, fatigued & pain in the head are of frequent occurrence
always much aggravated by full meals. The pulse is accelerated, irregular
it has some degree of tension but readily yields to pressure. The pulse is
easily excited, exercise requiring more than usual exertion, or dinner or
the approach of evening will induce some febrile action.

If the distant parts affected by sympathizing with the stomach such
as the liver, Uterus, lungs heart brain etc. that one which has the



greatest predisposition to disease either from hereditary conformation or accidental circumstances may first take on diseased action. The symptoms of disease however may exist for a longer or shorter space of time before a change of structure takes place, but by a continuance of irritation in the organ, secondarily affected, a derangement of its structure will take place & disease be established. Which may have a connexion with the primary disorder, alternately aggravating each other or the secondary disease by its violence & the changes produced, may exist independently of the primary one, this last having been removed or in other words, cured by the former.

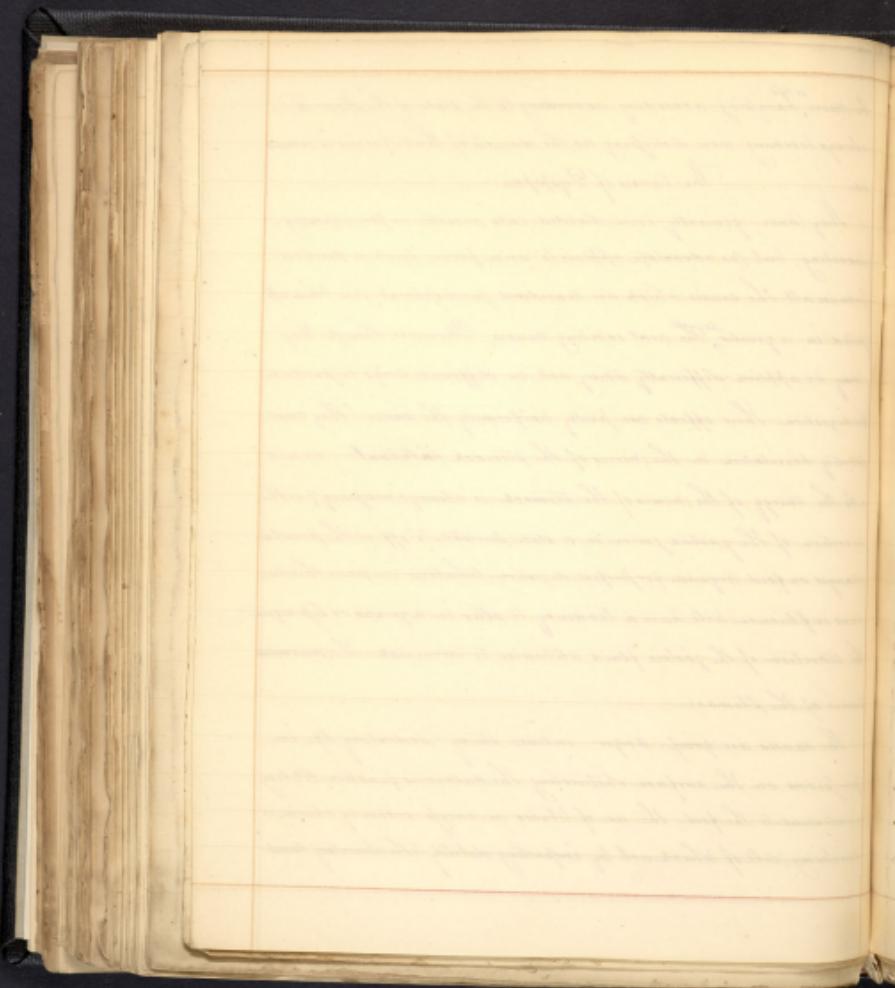
When the liver participates in the deranged state of the stomach it is generally characterized by costiveness, hard white stools or liquid blackish mucus or loathfuls of the right Hypochondrium. Sterility or pain from pressure over that region, Swarthy complexion &c. When the lungs, by contraction across the chest obscure pain &c. It may develop dyspnoea & cough which is for the most part quiet & dry. When the spleen, by weight, produces pain in the left Hypochondrium. When the heart, by its palpitation irregular pulse & men or wife disposition to syncope. When the brain by dulness depression, fits, anxiety. Seizures,癫痫, puerperal fits, epilepsy, fits, fits in the head. These symptoms will



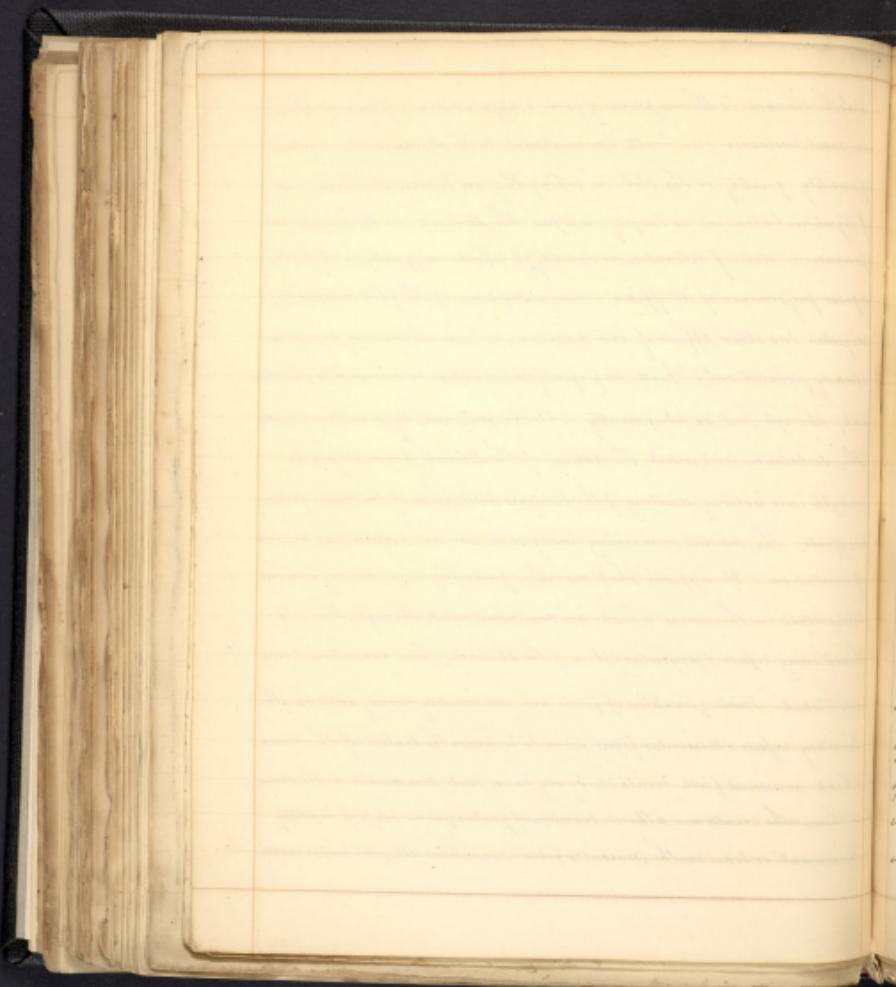
Be more ^{aff} harassing according according to the state of the Stomach
always becoming more distressing as the disorder of that viscus increases
ca. The Causes of Dyspepsia

They have generally been directed onto remote or predisposing
causing, but no advantage appears to arise from such a division
because all the causes which are considered predisposing, are those ap-
plied in a greater ^{degree} the real exciting causes. Moreover though they
may be applied differently they act in different ways to produce
indigestion their effects are pretty uniformly the same. They create
debility irritation on the nerves of the stomach & therefore cannot
as the energy of the nerves of the stomach is always necessary for the
secretion of the gastric juice in a state suitable to effect the peculiar
changes on food requisite for perfect digestion. Whatever impairs this me-
tious influence will have a tendency to alter in a greater or less degree
the secretion of the gastric fluid & likewise to diminish the muscular
power of the stomach.

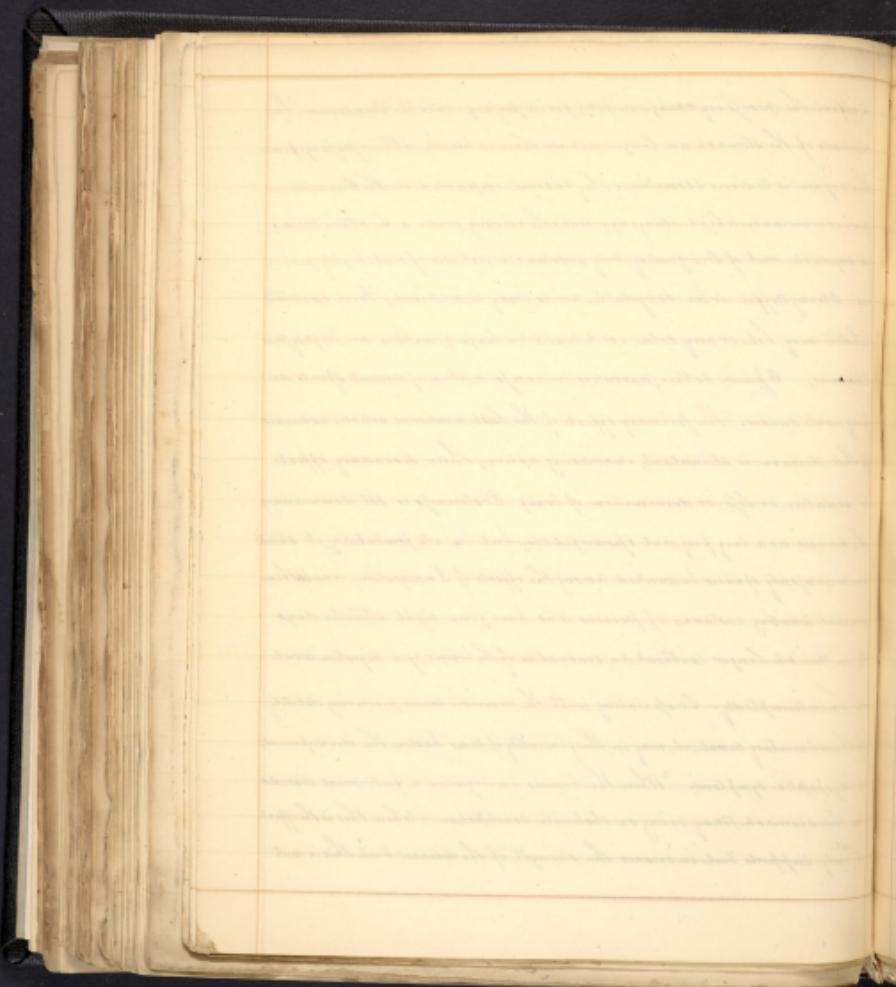
The causes are grief anger intense study sedentary life im-
pressions on the surface obstructing the cutaneous function, & long
continued to the feet. the use of tobacco in excess either by chewing or
snuffing, all of which act by imparting debility to the alimentary canal.



The Stomach is the receptacle of food & different kinds of drink. These in most instances give birth & nourishment to the disease either by their quantity, quality or the state in which they are taken. Substances easy of digestion taken in so largely as to put the Stomach on the stretch will produce a state of relaxation or debilityⁱⁿ which disqualifies it for the regular performance of its office, consequently some of the food will not be digested. Has other effects of over distension we have the primary symptoms already pointed out. Food imperfectly masticated received into the Stomach, though not so abundantly, will be followed by similar results. The substance will resist the action of the solvent, fermentation is brought into action, swelling of the contents & distension of the disease follows as effects. The matters remaining undigested are an additional source of irritation. It appears that distension gives origin to debility causing tetter-state in the nerves which are communicated through them to the secreting vessels & muscular fibers of the stomach, these conditions being established - small quantities of food are not readily easily acted on. The secreting vessels & muscular fibers seem to be under the control of the nerves which render them irritable by any cause will communicate the same to them & the result an altered secretion of gastric juice & loss of healthy movement or tone in the muscular fibers conditions altogether unfavorable.



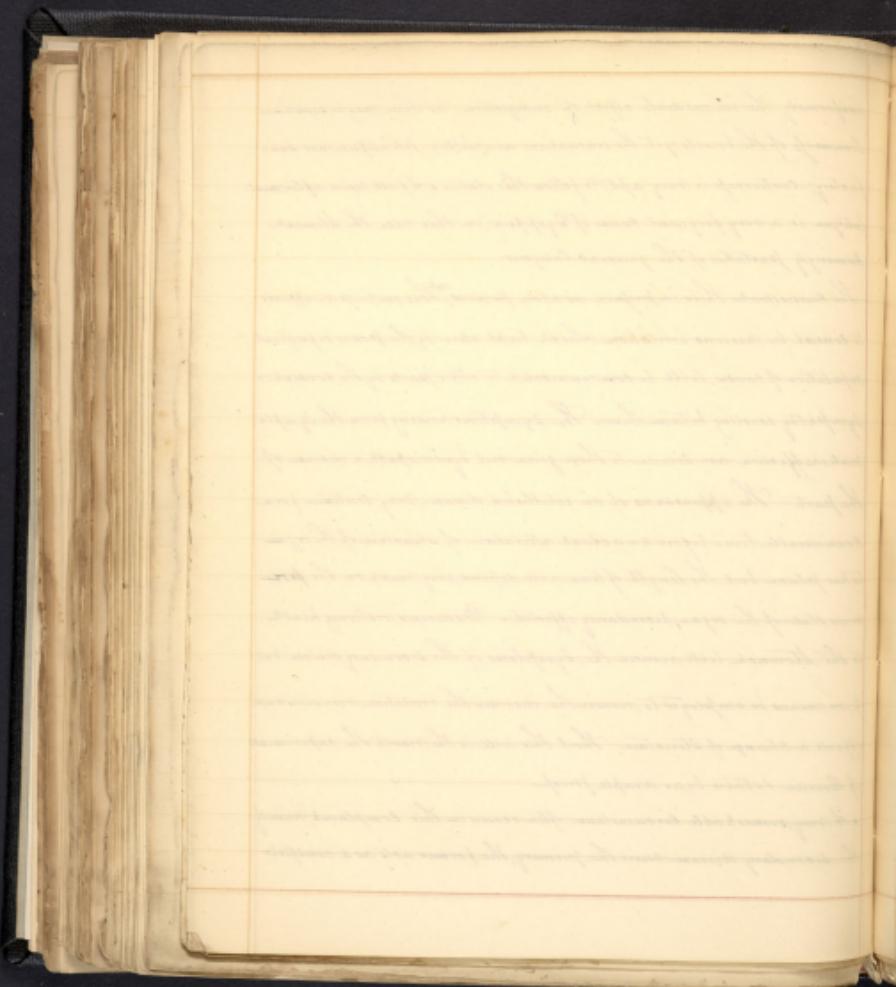
to effect the necessary changes in food for its passage into the Duodenum. The contents of the stomach are longer retained than in health & their passing from this organ is tedious & sometimes they become impacted in the Duodenum a circumstance which always aggravates the existing evil. - As other causes a vegetable diet of low quality, oily substances, articles of diet highly seasoned. Strong coffee or tea & vegetable acids may be adduced; Food swallowed whilst very hot or very cold, iced water in large quantities are highly noxious. Opium & other narcotics in excess & abuse of ardent spirits are frequent causes. The primary effect of the last mentioned articles as causes of this disease is stimulant, increasing action, their secondary effect is sedative or less or diminution of tone. Castor oil is set down among the causes as a very frequent & powerful one, but in all probability it should in a majority of cases be ranked among the effects of Indigestion, because there are not wanting instances of persons who have gone eight & twelve days seven much longer without an evacuation of the bowels, yet digestion went on uninterruptedly. Co-operating with the somma cause, producing debility of the alimentary canal, it may in the generality of cases hasten the development of dyspeptic symptoms. When the bowels are regular a full meal disordering the stomach may bring on obstinate constipation. When this is the effect ^{not} only supports but increases the strength of the disease; but this is not



uniformly the immediate effect of indigestion as there may be sometimes
congestion of the bowels, yet the evacuations are neither plentiful nor satisfactory;
constipation is very apt to follow this state. A full meal after mental
fatigue is a very frequent cause of Dyspepsia, in this case the Stomach
diminishing partakes of the general languor.

The causes make their impression as above pointed. This impression appears
to consist in nervous irritation which kept alive by the power of frequent
repetition of causes, will be communicated to other parts by the connection
of sympathy existing between them. The symptoms arising from the sympathetic
affection are similar to those given out by metathetic disease of
the part. The appearance of an established disease may continue for a
considerable time before an actual alteration of structure of the organ
takes place but the length of time will depend very much on the pre-
vious state of the organ, secondarily affected. Medicines restoring health
to the Stomach will remove the symptoms of the secondary disease, but
if no means be employed to remove the disorder the irritation remains and
effects a change of structure. Shall this be the result the experiments
of Brodie doth bear ample proof.

A very remarkable circumstance often occurs in this complaint, namely
the secondary disease causes the primary, the former acts as a counterir-

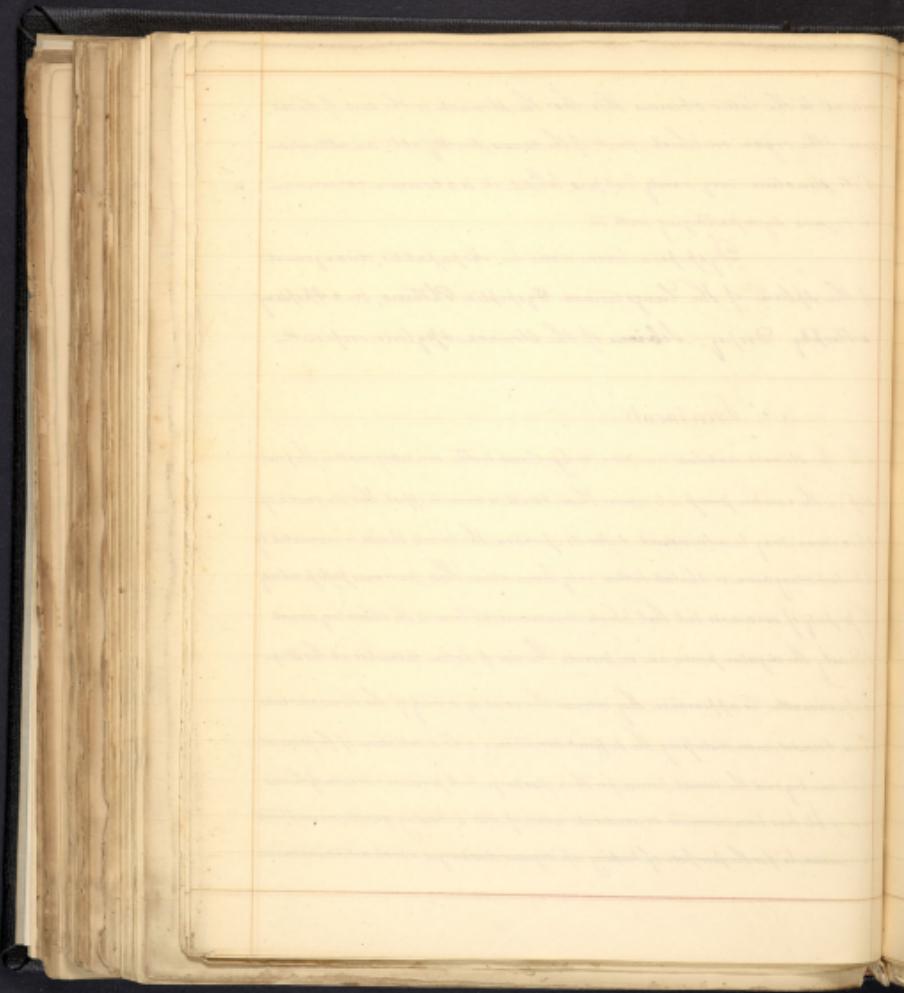


relant to the latter species this, tho' the Stomach is the seat of the disease
the organ on which most of the causes directly act; an alteration
of its structure very rarely happens. Whilst it is a common occurrence
in organs sympathizing with it.

Dyspepsia terminates in Hepatitis, derangement
of the Spleen or the Lungs termed Typhoëtic Pathies, in a Hypotony
a Stoophy Drsy. Scissures of the Stomach Spagloric or perist.

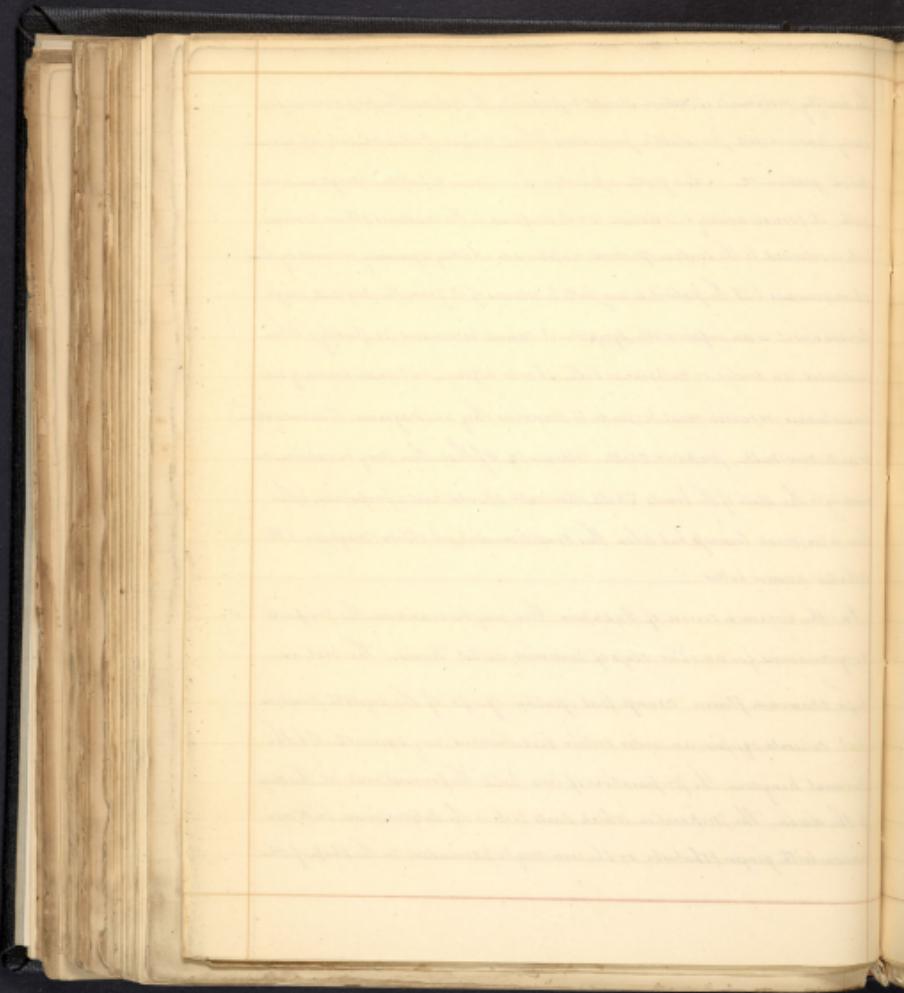
Localments

All the Stomach contents are more or less coated with irritating matter. The first
step in the curative process is to remove them & with a view to effect this an enema of
opercaria may be administered before its operation. The bowels should be evacuated by
Chalybeate Syrupia or Chalybeate Siccors only clean alone. These Medicines not only
possess the property of enemias but that which communiates tone to the alimentary canals
strengthens the digestive powers an impounds. The use of Saline Cathartics at this stage
is objectionable. To appearance they increase the existing debility of the stomach walls
thus tender, non destroying the suffered condition. As a retention of the feces at
this time beyond the usual period for their discharge will produce a return of the disease
case of it has been removed or render it worse if the Lubricating gentle means should
be resorted to for the purpose of keeping up regular discharges such articles as emol-



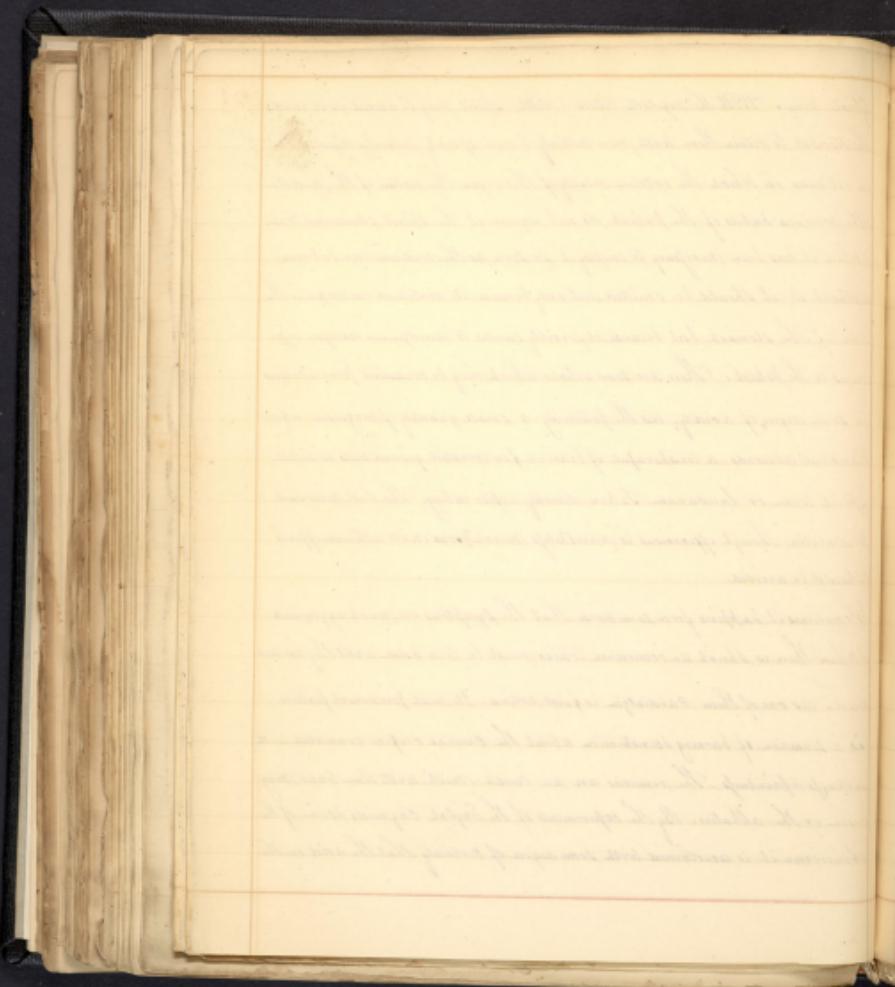
the healthy movements of nature should be preserved. The best are the preparations for
rarely denominated percolated powders which consist of a few small pieces of
Senna gentian &c &c &c a gentle aperient a combination of Sulphur & Magnesia is suc-
cessful, its corrosive acidity like that of Tartar is not confined to the intestines & their contents
but is extended to the surface of vessels & pharynx & acidity is generally removed by these
above remedies but the patient is very liable to returns of it from the slightest irregu-
larities & as it is an unfavorable symptom it cannot be removed too speedily. When
indicated an emetic or cathartick both should be given but under contrary cir-
cumstances recourse must be made to some other they are Magnesia Aemulatorum
or with New Malt, prepared Oatmeal Alkalies &c Of these there may be a choice ac-
cording to the state of the bowels Oatmeal Alkalies should have a preference when
there is too much tenacity but when this condition does not obtain Magnesia & the
Alkalies answer better.

In the common course of Dyspepsia there may be considered the prepara-
tory measures for another class of medicines called Tonics. The best are
Sips Chamomile flower orange peel gentian ginger of the vegetable kingdom
but Colombo & ginseng are under certain circumstances very serviceable. Of the
mineral kingdom the preparations of iron hold the foremost rank at this stage
of the disease. The preparation which suits best is the subcarbonate in combi-
nation with ginger & Salts or the iron may be administered in the shape of ola-



spreate wine. With the aperitive bitters a little spirit may be added as it enables
the stomach to retain them better, more certainly & more speedily promotes digestion, but
in all cases in which the extreme debility of this organ the nature of the medicine
the previous habits of the patient do not require it the spirit should not be used
when it has been necessary to employ it, let doce as the medicine can be borne
without it, it should be omitted not only because its continued use impairs the
tone of the stomach but because it forcibly causes so insidious & insidious impa-
tient to the patient. There are some articles which may be considered prescriptions
in some degree of acidity, as the following - a small quantity of magnesia a few
blanched almonds, a teaspoonful of bran a few roasted ground nuts a little
spirit wine or laudanum taken directly after eating. The last mentioned
prescription though efficacious is probably, much less so in its ultimate effects
it should be avoided.

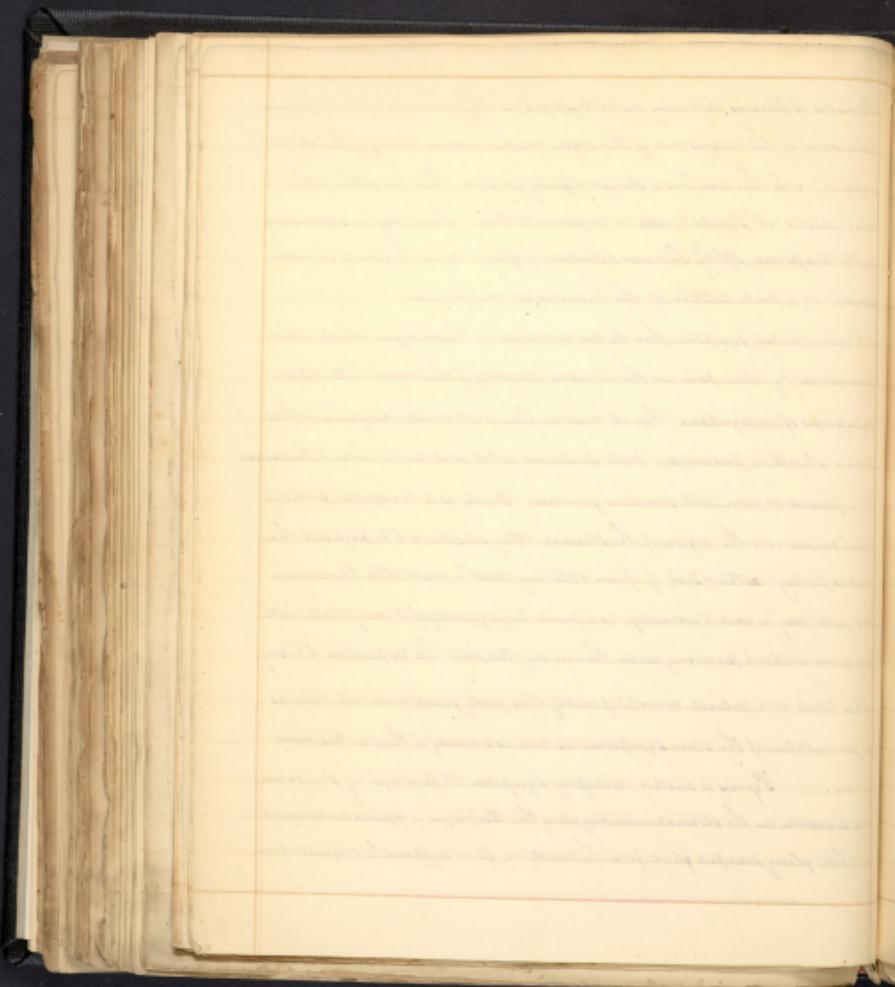
Sometimes it happens from some cause that the symptoms are much aggravated
when there is such an occurrence tonics must be laid aside until they are sub-
dued. As one of these cardiotonia is first noticed. Its most prominent feature
is a sensation of burning constriction about the cardiac orifice connected with
perhaps painings. The remedies are an earthen mill with lime water may
pease or the alcalies. By the experiments of the English Chemists some of the
alcalies it is ascertained with some degree of certainty that the acid in the



Stomach of persons labouring under Dyspepsia, is thin, watery & its process restoration of the mucous coat of this organ & the proper evulsion & drying of the cells are impeded. As this acid has a stronger affinity for soda than for either of the other alkalies it should be used in preference to them. Soda may be administered with Compound Spt of Camphr & tincture of opium or in the form of the sacchar powder or a weak solution of the bicarbonate may be given.

A more violent symptom than the one mentioned is Gastrodysnia which is distinguished by intense pain in the stomach & swelling of that organ with other symptoms of indigestion. For its removal lime water & milk magnesia or the salines should be prescribed. Water poulticed as hot as it can be borne to the amount of a pound or more will sometimes give ease. Much is to be expected from hot applications over the region of the stomach & they should not be neglected, these means failing another kind of opium & blisters must be resorted to. Opium in dry pills may be used to advantage as a much larger quantity of it may be taken in the dry form without producing nausea than in any other state. The preparation of history as the doctor is a valuable remedy of which I have justly gained much reputation as a preventer of the above symptoms as well as a remedy to them in their violent forms.

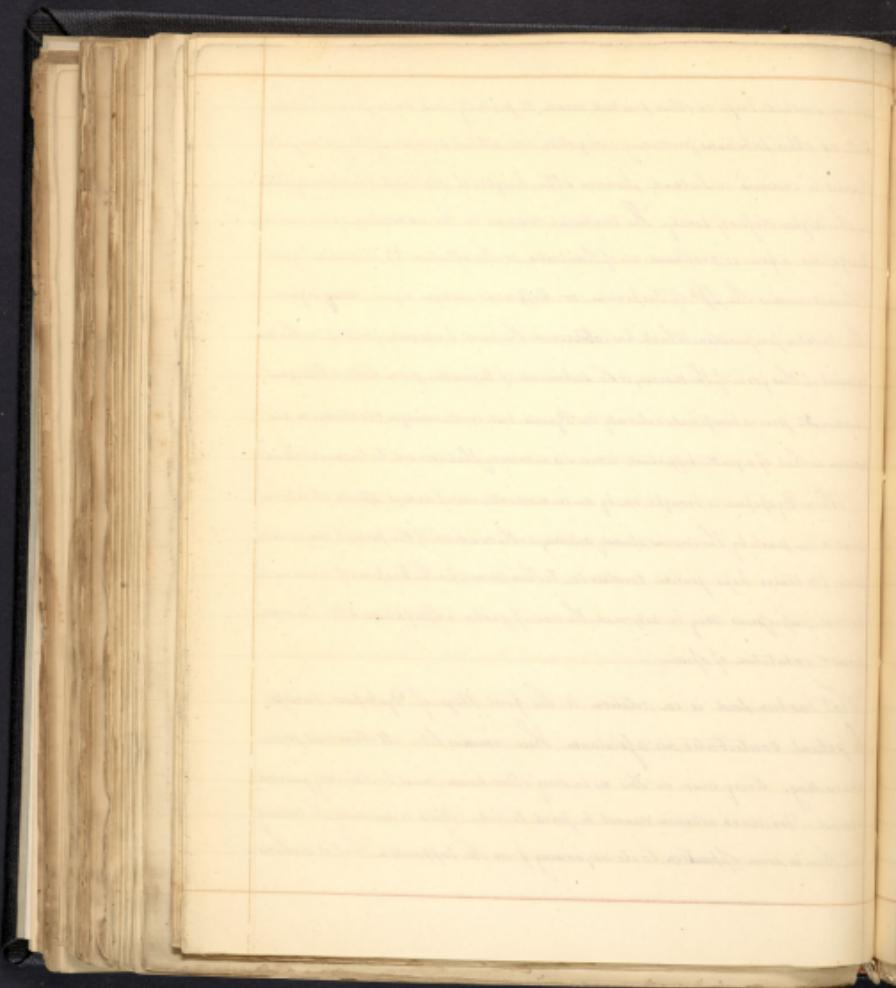
Ptyosis is another distressing symptom & characterized by pain & burning sensation in the stomach extending along the oesophagus, a copious discharge of a white glairy sanguiferous fluid from the mouth &c. It is supposed to originate from



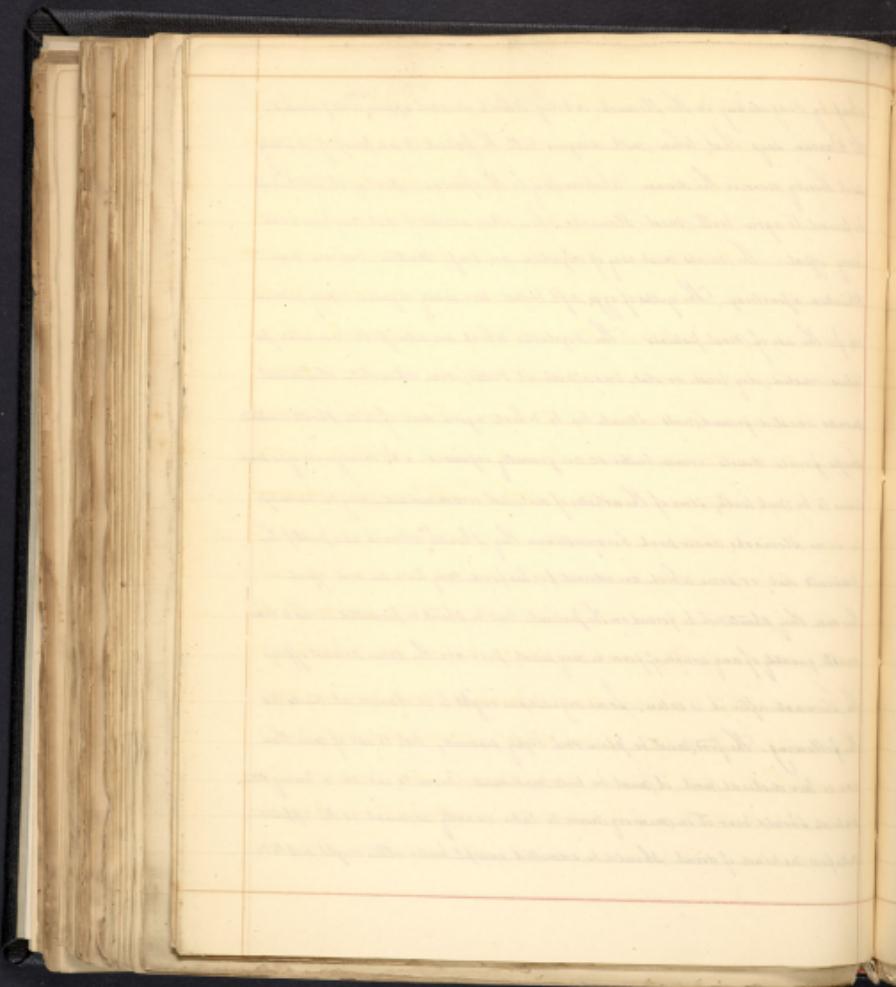
parting much beef or other pointed meat, it probably does arise from that, as well as other substances producing indigestion & an altered secretion of the gastric juice. Byrosis is common in Scotland. I veradon & the heights of Scotland & is generally found in the higher classes of society. The treatment consists in the exhibition of an emetic purgative a few or continual use of lime-water, or the alkali. If it does not yield to these remedies the Dr. of Exeter or Hoffmann suggests by no means begin the nitrate preparation which has obtained the most confidence for itself in the management of this form of the disease, is the subnitrate of bismuth given with a little gunpowder. It proves beneficial, not only in Byrosis but in Cervicalgia & Gastrodynia, etc. action is that of a gentle diffusible tonic. It is a remedy that can not be too much valued.

When Dyspepsia is brought on by an immoderate use of alcohol spirits it is to be treated in part by the means already detailed, as the condition of the patient may indicate using for tonics hops gentian cordial &c. &c. These means for the purpose of removing the morbid impressions may be followed the use of ghee & saffron tincture & the occasional exhibition of opium.

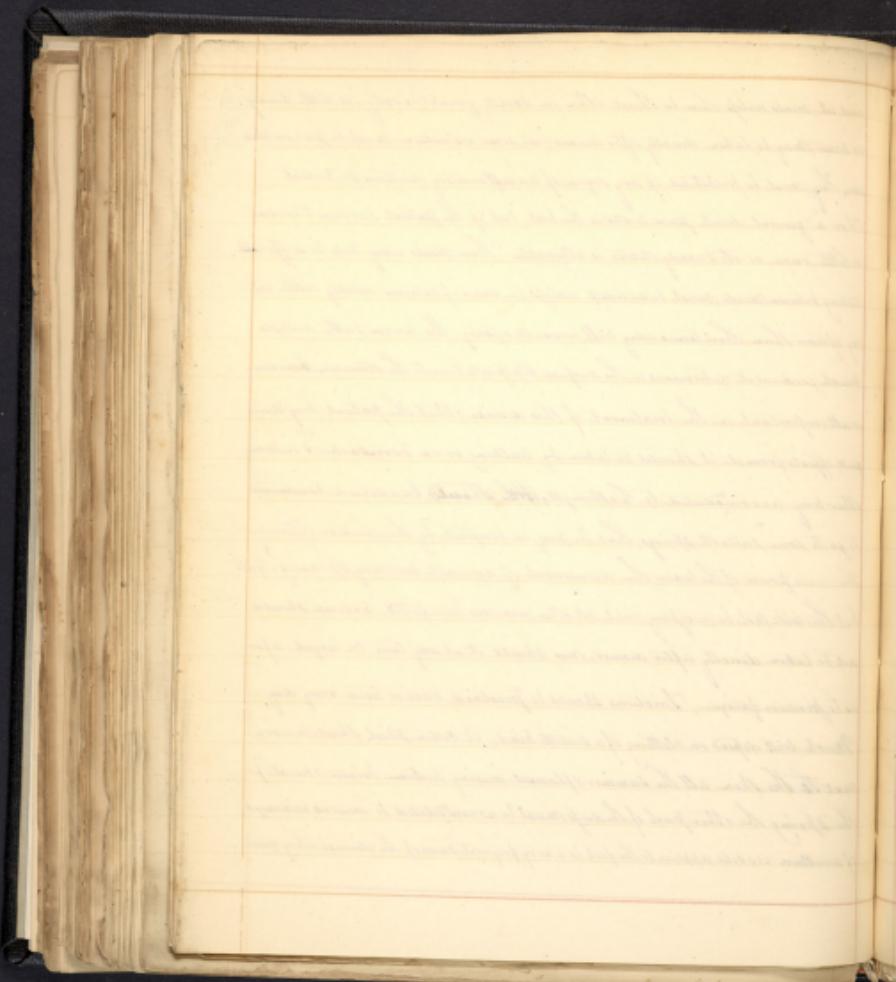
What has been said is in relation to the first stage of Dyspepsia usually the patient contributes his assistance. These remedies like all others will prove unavailing. Every care in this as in every other disease must be diligently guarded against. Too much attention cannot be paid to diet. Which is universally the best diet yet there is some opposition to its use arising from the opposition that it does not



chief by coagulating in the Stomach, a belief which does not appear well founded.
St. Vincent says that, taken with cinques with the patient it is a proof of acidity
as it thereby removes the disease. Whatever may be the opinions respecting it, which will
be found to agree with most stomachs when other articles of diet may have a dan-^{to be}
gerous effect. The meats most easy of digestion are beef, mutton, venison, hare,
chicken, & partridge. The yolks of eggs soft boiled are easily digested & may be allowed
for the use of most patients. The vegetables which are admissible are Irish-pot-
atoes roasted, dry bread or stale bread without butter, rice, chocolate, blanched
monds, toasted-ground-nuts. Aromatic tea to which a good deal of milk should be added.
Soups fruits, deserts, cream butter &c are generally injurious. As idiosyncrasy is some-
times to be met with, some of the articles of diet, not recommended, may be tolerable
in some stomachs, under such circumstances they should be allowed as a part of the
patient's diet, or some which an adored for his food may have an evil effect in
his case, they should not be forced on the patient, but he should be permitted to eat a rea-
sonable quantity of any article of food he may select, provided the same does not offend
the stomach after it is eaten, some regulations ought to be observed at meals as
the following. The food must be plain and highly seasoned, not to eat of more than
one or two dishes at meal, it must be well masticated, never to eat in a hurry, the
patient should bear it in memory never to take exactly as much as the appetite
calls for, no kind of drink should be admitted except water, this ought not to be

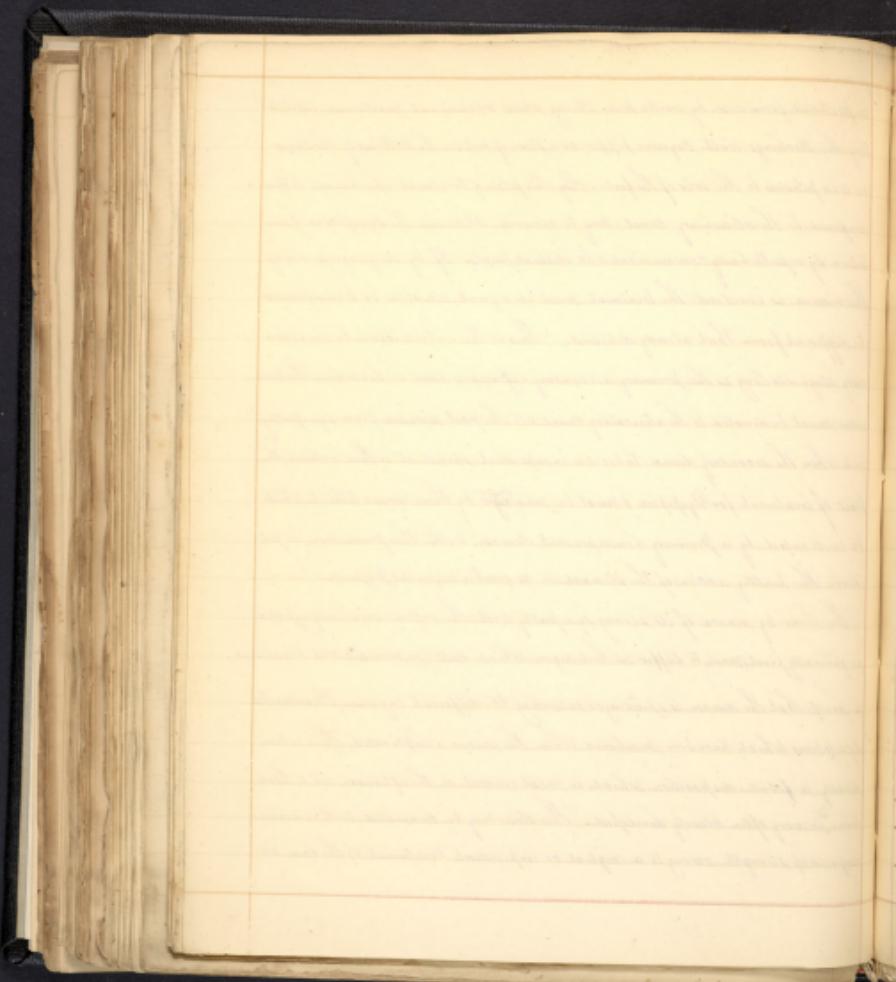


and at meals only then be there in small quantities only - a little brandy
or wine, may be taken directly after dinner but some restriction must be put on their
use. They must be prohibited if any degree of an inflammatory diathesis be present.
For a general drink pure water is the best, but if the patient has been tormented
a little rum or its brandy flavor is allowable. Three meals a day will be sufficient
salting between meals must be avoided only on basis of extreme debility when eat-
ing often when three times a day will become necessary. The warm bath will do
much good and determine if the surface imparts heat to the stomach. Exercise
is all important in the treatment of this disease & that the patient may derive
full effects from it it should be taken by walking or on horseback or in some
other way accommodated to his strength. It should be advised however
to go to some suitable springs that he may be benefited by the exercise of traveling
the tonic power of the water, the amusement of a gay & company & pleasing objects
but this will not be necessary until all other resources have failed. Exercise should
not be taken directly after dinner. Nor should it at any time be urged so far
as to produce fatigue. Frictions should be practiced once or twice every day -
Much will depend on clothing of a suitable kind. A cotton shirt should be worn
next to the skin all the summer & flannel during autumn winter & most of
the spring the other part of the body must be accommodated to seasonal change
of weather. As cold applies to the feet is a very frequent cause of the disease they must

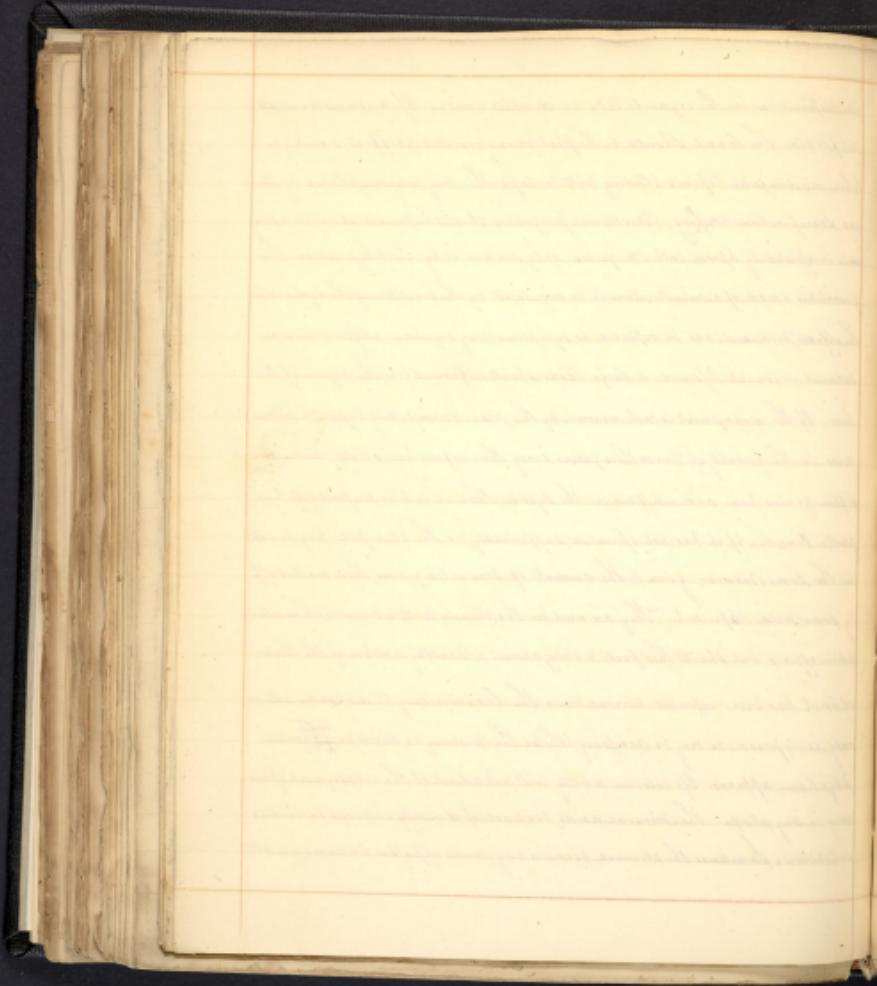


be protected from cold by cotton hose. Strong shoes occasional perianum. Sprinkling the stockings with Cayenne pepper or a piece of hot iron in the bottoms of the shoes & warm plasters to the sole of the feet. By this plan of treatment the disease when confined to the alimentary canal may be removed. Likewise the symptoms of irritation of epithelium communicated to distant parts. If by its progress one of the viscera is involved the treatment must in a great measure be changed or be different from that already described. This is the introduction to the secondary stage. So long as the primary secondary affections exist in connection the secondaries must be directed to the alimentary canal & to the part diseased from sympathy but when the secondary disease takes an independent stand it is then without the pair of treatment for Epigastric & must be managed by those means which would be indicated by a primary independent disease. With this precaution to preserve the healthy action of the stomach in as great a degree as possible.

The liver by reason of its strong sympathy with the organ originally affected is generally first made to suffer in bad degree which calls for medical aid & is always a proof that the disease is spreading or extending to different organs. Besides the symptoms which have been mentioned when this viscous is implicated there is constantly a febrile disposition which is most evident in the afternoon at which time it is very often clearly developed. This state may be connected with various degrees of strength owing to a right or imprudent treatment of the case or

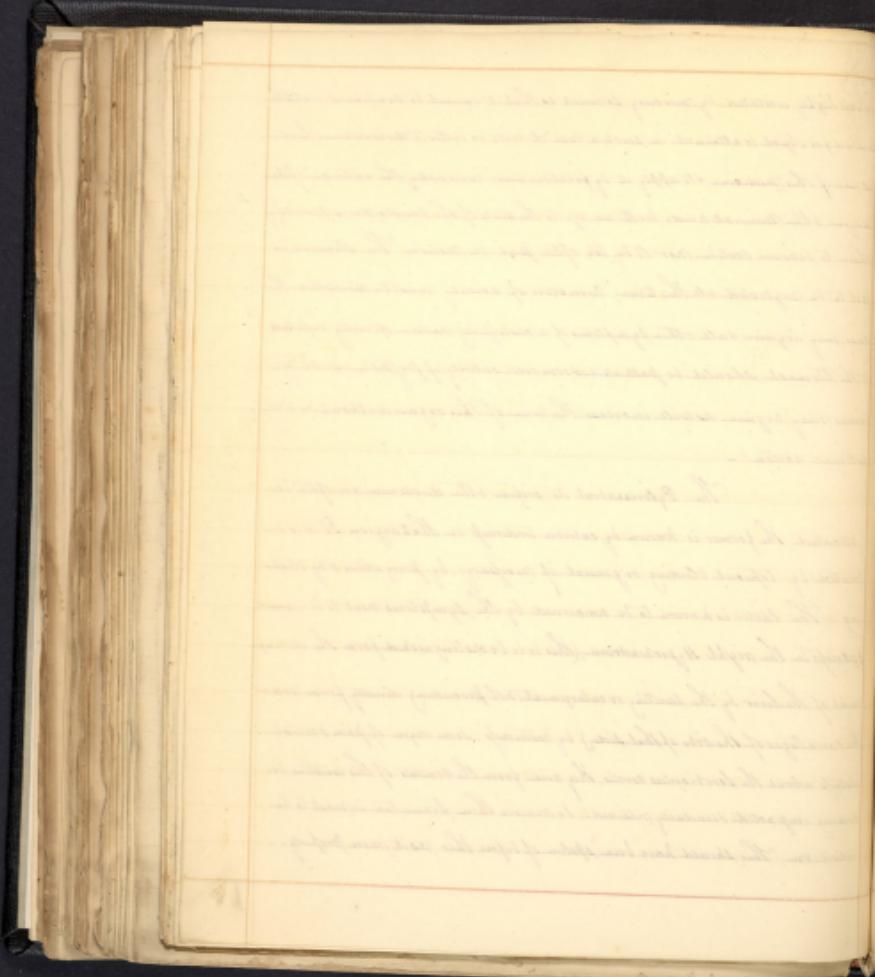


possible position in the organ to take undiseased action. If circumstances do not permit the balsat should be the first means resorted to effect a cure, but when unavoidable topical bleeding will be safe. This may be accomplished by taking desiccation-striking, Mercurial purgatives should be proscribed if necessary anti be replaced by Senna salt of Magnesia or by Soddy purgative. Their quantities & mode of administration to be regulated by the condition of the system. The effects produced are to be expected as symptoms may require. After action is subtracted or much lessened a large balsat should be formed over the region of the liver. If the arrangement is not removed by this plan Calomel may be given in minute doses in the quantity of two or three grains every three or four hours until twelve or fifteen grains have accumulated in the system. Then it is to be passed off by a gentle laxative if it has not operated sufficiently, or the blue pill may be used in the same manner, given to the amount of two or ten grains, then worked off by some mild opificient. They are used in this manner with a view to their alterative effects, but should this fail to bring about a healthy action of the liver after it has been repaired several times the laxatives may be discontinued or only interposed as may be necessary whilst the Mercury is used ~~as~~^{met} a gentle purgation appears. If calomel solubly will not admit of the employment of it, senna in any shape the Minervine acids & bark of Alnætum or Birch wood be used as substitutes, sometimes the stomach becomes very much affected & nauseated the



bowels highly irritated by mercury so much so that it cannot be contained until the
water for syph. is attained in such a case it will be better to discontinue the salve
at use of this medicine & to apply it by fomentation internally. See extract of Dr.
Alyer & the Mineral waters, with an eye to the state of the bowels, never permitting
them to become constipated nor to be too often passed in motion. The stomach is
not to be neglected at this time. Complaints of acidity must be diminished as the
case may require. See other symptoms of a distressing nature directly related
to the Stomach. Should be palliated or removed entirely if possible & such medi-
cines may be given as will increase the tone of this organ without exciting
irritative action. -

The Pylorus about its origin & the duodenum are often im-
plicated. The former is known by extreme tenderness in that region. It is to be
treated by topical bleeding or venous if necessary, by purgations & by blister-
ing. The latter is known to be concerned by the symptoms next to be named.
Pains in the right Hypochondrium (this is to be distinguished from the damage-
ment of the liver by the swelling or enlargement, & proceeding directly from under
the cartilages of the side of that side) by continually some degree of pain & much
distress about the Lobatus cordis, they arise from the contents of this intestine be-
coming impacted & usually retained. To remove them black tea is most to be
relied on. This should have been spoken of before this as it more properly. -

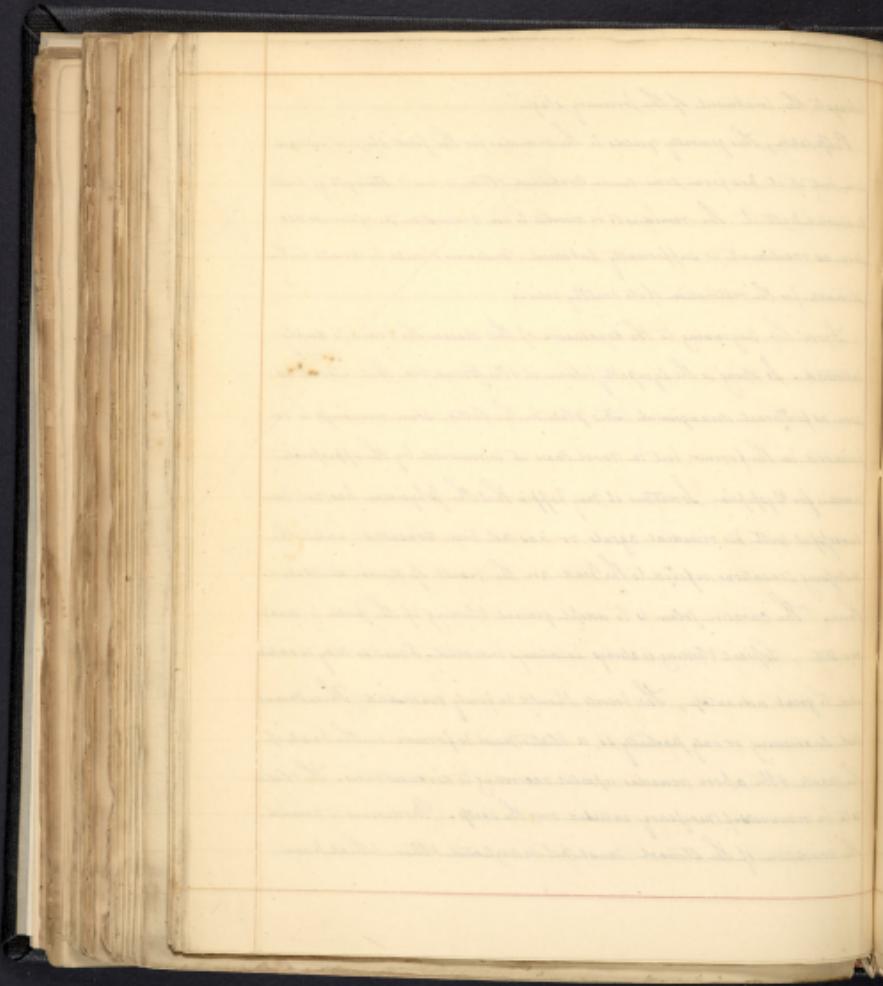


belongs to the treatment of the primary stage.

Epileptism. This generally yields to the remedies for the first stage of insanity when but if it has from some cause continued there is much strength of pulse connected with it. The remedies to be resorted to are Aromatization purgations & cold sponges as excitement is sufficiently subdued. Medicines should be directed to the stomach for the restoration of its healthy action.

X

From the beginning to the conclusion of this disease the brain is deeply interested. So strong is the sympathy between it & the former etc. that almost as soon as functional derangement takes place in the latter some uneasiness is experienced in the former, but in most cases it is removed by the appropriate remedies for Epilepsia. Sometimes it may happen that the physician has not been successful with his remedial agents or has not been consulted until the distressing sensations referred to the head are the result of disease established there. The curative plan is to adopt general bleeding if the pulse is much excited. Topical bleeding is always so always indicated. Sponges may be applied to great advantage. The bowels should be fully evacuated. These means not succeeding or only partially so, a plaster must be formed on the back of the neck & the above remedies repeated according to circumstances. The object is to be removed if necessary extended over the scalp. Medicines to amend the condition of the stomach must not be neglected & those which have



been mentioned may be adopted to the several indications.

When the lungs are involved. The treatment consists in pursuing animal action or excretion first. This is to be effected by general bleeding if the inflammation & strength of the patient will justify it, by local bleeding by blistering so as to keep properly regulated. Next to this, means recourse must be had to an astringent course of mercury to accomplish a cure. The blue pill should be given every other evening to the amount of five or seven grains to be worked off in the morning by some gentle cathartic. This course is to be pursued until all unfavourable symptoms have disappeared. Should doubt be expressed as to the safety of this medicine to be used so freely it may be administered in very minute quantities often & repeated - as a degree of mercurial action higher than a very gentle purgative might be of serious injury to the patient. Much caution is necessary in its use; The blue pill should in this case, be purged off every other day by injections so occasionally by lavatories if demanded or as allowable. Too much vigilance over the effects of this medicine can not now be exercised, so soon as there is the appearance of the slightest action on the salivary glands it must be discontinued & on its disappearance to be resumed & alternated in this manner until its full effects have been gained. The extract of Calendula may be prescribed at times Chromomeric.

Locate infusion of gentian or orange peal; These astringent regimens not only
on account of the general feebleness of the patient, but, of the debilitated & dis-
ordered state of his stomach which yet generally whenever increased by some
cause or any other cause will add much to the violence & stubbornness of the
syphilitic disease. Having by these means expell'd the disorder from the
lungs a course of such medicines must be eaten as will improve the gen-
eral health

